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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

4 v.

14 CR 243 (JSR)
Sentence

5
6 CHARLIE SHREM,

7 Defendant.
8

9
10 New York, N.Y.
December 19, 2014
2:30 p.m.

11
12 Before:

13 HON. JED S. RAKOFF,

14 District Judge

15 APPEARANCES

16 PREET BHARARA

17 United States Attorney for the
Southern District of New York

18 SERRIN A. TURNER

Assistant United States Attorney

19 BRAFMAN & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

20 Attorneys for Defendant

21 MARC A. AGNIFILO

22 ALSO PRESENT: Gary L. Alford, IRS
23
24
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1 (Case called)

2 MR. TURNER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Serrin
3 Turner, for the government. With me at counsel table is
4 Special Agent Gary Alford from the Internal Revenue Service.

5 MR. AGNIFILO: Good afternoon, your Honor. Marc
6 Agnifilo, and with me is Charlie Shrem. Good afternoon, your
7 Honor.

8 THE COURT: Good afternoon. We're here for sentence.
9 The first order of business is to calculate the Sentencing
10 Guidelines, which the probation office calculates as a total
11 offense level of 25 and a criminal history category of I,
12 which, if we were only looking at the guidelines, would lead to
13 a suggested prison term of 57 to 71 months. However, there is
14 a statutory maximum of 60 months, so the guideline range is 57
15 to 60 months. Any disagreement with that?

16 MR. TURNER: No, your Honor.

17 MR. AGNIFILO: No, your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Very good. Now, of course, what that
19 shows, among other things, is what this Court has frequently
20 had occasion to respectfully suggest, which is that the
21 guidelines are arbitrary, irrational, and at times downright
22 silly. For example, in this very case, the guidelines would
23 recommend a sentence even greater than Congress has given as
24 the maximum sentence. This is bizarre.

25 I'm required to give consideration to the guidelines,

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1 I have done so, and find them not worthy of consideration. I'm
2 very happy now to hear from both sides as to what the sentence
3 should be. I hope that no one will be so foolish as to refer
4 to the guidelines.

5 Go ahead, Mr. Agnifilo.

6 MR. AGNIFILO: Thank you, your Honor.

7 Charlie Shrem sits before you, a 25-year-old man. He
8 committed this offense when he was 22 years old, and I've
9 struggled to put into the right words what, if any,
10 significance that has, and not only the age, the number of the
11 age, but the sophistication, the worldliness, the experience
12 level of the person who committed this crime, and I think it's
13 very important. It's impossible to pinpoint, to identify, to
14 specify exactly when it is that someone grows up, and that's a
15 shame.

16 For Charlie Shrem and I think probably for most people
17 that time comes when you realize you are responsible for
18 someone else, and I think that realization comes to each of us
19 in an absolutely individualized, unique way. I think it's come
20 to Charlie Shrem. I think it's come to Charlie Shrem largely
21 in a business context. I think it's come to Charlie Shrem
22 while he was an antimoney coordinator for a company called
23 BitInstant that he founded with another founder, and it
24 certainly came to him a little too late in the game for him,
25 unfortunately, which is why we're sitting here discussing these

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1 sorts of nonlegal concepts at his sentencing.

2 He started BitInstant when he was 21, and he had a
3 series of e-mail communications with someone who was known to
4 him as BTCKing, now known to all of us as Mr. Faiella, when he
5 was 22. And what ends up being the best evidence in the
6 government's case and, quite frankly, overwhelming evidence of
7 Mr. Shrem's knowledge that Mr. Faiella, known to him as
8 BTCKing, was involved in trying to sell bitcoins to people who
9 would want to buy drugs on the Silk Road, all starts really
10 with a -- and I don't know that I'd say this in every
11 courtroom, but I can say it here, and I hope I say the word
12 correctly -- puerile, boyish, stupid, intemperate, foolish,
13 exchange, where they're pointing at each other. You can hear
14 it, and this is one of the reasons e-mails are so terrible,
15 one, because they last forever, and, B, because I think people
16 act inconsistent with their true nature and say things more
17 directly than they might say if you actually were looking at
18 someone's face. And what they basically are doing to each
19 other is Faiella is saying, well, you're stealing, if you don't
20 let these transactions go through, you're stealing my clients'
21 money. And Shrem says, oh, yeah, you're selling drugs on the
22 illegal Silk Road.

23 Now, when I got this case about maybe ten months ago,
24 you don't know where the case is going to go, I looked at the
25 e-mails, I said, Charlie, you have to plead guilty. I mean,

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1 there's not a lot here. There are all these wonderful
2 subtleties in the case, and there might be some really
3 interesting arguments and, Lord knows, we couldn't have a
4 better judge than Judge Rakoff for interesting, weighty
5 arguments, I said, but you've done everyone in a sense a favor
6 by taking a razor-sharp spotlight and going through all the fog
7 and making it as clear as a bell you know for the rest of time
8 that Faiella's selling bitcoins on the Silk Road, the illegal
9 Silk Road; I think he even underlines it, and that's the heart
10 and soul of this case.

11 Now, what does it mean? It means a few things. It
12 means for Charlie Shrem that he's having this puerile argument
13 while he's the antimoney-laundering coordinator, and that's why
14 he committed a crime. I mean, at that very moment, having this
15 discussion, and then having the transactions consummated was
16 undoubtedly a crime, and one that he pled guilty to. But how
17 could this be? Why would this happen? And this case has
18 presented a very unusual opportunity, I think, to your Honor in
19 a proceeding that we all know what we're referring to. Charlie
20 Shrem is a young man. He's growing, he's learning things. His
21 life is changing. He's trying to figure out where in the world
22 he fits in. He's trying to figure out where in his own family
23 he fits in. He's trying to figure out where in his religion
24 that he grew up with he fits in.

25 Again, none of this is to say that he didn't know he

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1 was doing wrong. He knew he was doing wrong. But there's
2 something that is missing in the equation, which is life
3 experience. Knowing is the first step. Knowing is the seed of
4 something that we plant in the ground. We know the law when we
5 graduate law school, but we wouldn't try a racketeering case
6 after we pass the bar because we would make 500 mistakes during
7 the case. And so why don't we make 500 mistakes? I don't know
8 that we get new information. I don't know that we know
9 specific things, but we know somehow how to move through the
10 world. We know the problems and we know the problems because
11 of all the times I think, and I'm speaking mostly of myself as
12 a lawyer, all the times we screwed up, all the times we made
13 mistakes and all the lessons we've learned, and that's how we
14 get better and that's how we grow. It's information.

15 And he did know better, he should have known better.
16 He should have stopped it dead in its tracks. He didn't,
17 because they were getting a decent amount of money from
18 Faiella. I think over the course of 11 months they profited
19 almost \$15,000, which is, I think, significant enough to
20 BitInstant for where they were as a start-up that he stayed in
21 this. But all of this is being done, these are the decisions
22 of a 22-year-old, not to say they're not wrong, not to say that
23 somehow they escape the prism of moral judgment, they have all
24 of those things, but in terms of blameworthiness, I think
25 that's all significant.

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1 So what was Shrem doing? Shrem was essentially
2 helping someone who was helping someone buy illegal drugs or
3 what's most likely, most overwhelmingly likely illegal drugs.

4 Now, there are a couple of things that are
5 significant. It's significant, though I suggest certainly not
6 dispositive, that if they're on a side, they're on the side of
7 someone who is buying drugs. The law recognizes a distinction,
8 I submit, historically, federal systems, state systems, between
9 people who sell drugs and people who buy them. I mean, Faiella
10 is probably the biggest customer he had. But even there, he
11 had a number of customers who were buying personal use
12 quantities, probably personal use quantities of some type of
13 illegal drug most likely.

14 Silk Road, I don't know what the percentage is and I'm
15 certainly not going to spar with AUSA Turner on this, I don't
16 know if it's 80 percent, 90 percent, it's mostly a drug site
17 and so whether it's 100 percent or something less is, I guess,
18 neither here nor there. This is most likely what was going to
19 be happening. It could have been marijuana, it could have been
20 cocaine, it could have been heroin, it could have been hash. I
21 don't know what it was, because nothing's actually happened.
22 But at the end of the day I think it's significant that
23 Mr. Shrem is aligned, with a few intermediate steps, with
24 someone who is buying drugs, not someone who is selling drugs.
25 He's not laundering money of a drug seller. I think that while

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1 this statute and certainly the money-laundering statute as well
2 would be applicable to someone who is laundering drug proceeds,
3 I submit to your Honor that is an activity of a different
4 nature than what we have here. It's a different nature because
5 I think of the evils that drug selling has presented, the
6 desperation with which I think our country and other countries
7 have tried to prevent the laundering of those drug proceeds,
8 and I think it's worth noting here that Section 1960, the
9 statute that Mr. Shrem pled guilty to, I believe was passed in
10 1992. It wasn't used a lot and it seems to have had no teeth
11 until the Patriot Act added some provisions to it which I think
12 are relevant here.

13 Now, what are we concerned about with the Patriot Act?
14 We're concerned, I think, that people are going to send money
15 from one place to another and that that money is going to be
16 used, I guess, for terrorism, I mean, in a post-9/11
17 environment. But as your Honor knows, being one of the
18 scholars of the RICO statute, where a statute begins doesn't
19 necessarily bear resemblance to where it ends. There's no
20 doubt that Mr. Shrem is comfortably within the purview of 1960,
21 but I don't think at the end of the day that he should be
22 sentenced in accordance with someone else's conduct who also
23 would be within the purview of Section 1960.

24 The second point that we discussed in our brief, and I
25 know your Honor's read everything and I'm not going to go

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1 through it in great detail, but I think it's a point worth
2 highlighting in a somewhat different way, almost 50,000
3 customers processed orders through BitInstant, and Mr. Shrem
4 violated his duties as the antimoney-laundering coordinator
5 with only Mr. Faiella. I think that's very significant. I
6 think what's also significant, and I'm not here to say bad
7 things about Mr. Faiella, who is being sentenced at another
8 time, but I think it's significant that Mr. Faiella continued
9 the activity, whatever it was that he was doing, even after he
10 and Mr. Shrem parted ways. And I think it's highly significant
11 and goes to the heart of fashioning a fair and reasonable
12 sentence that, after parting ways with Mr. Faiella, Mr. Shrem
13 never did anything like this again.

14 In fact, what he did around the time that Faiella was
15 moving away from him, and it's really just circumstance, I
16 mean, and he was contacted by the Department of Homeland
17 Security, the Department of Homeland Security sent an e-mail to
18 the general BitInstant mailbox. Mr. Shrem answered the next
19 day. The Department of Homeland Security had a number of
20 questions about the role of bitcoin and how bitcoin could be
21 used by people looking to launder money or break the law in
22 different ways, and Mr. Shrem had a number of meetings, I think
23 it was three, with, I think it was a total of four agents for
24 the Department of Homeland Security. We go through this in our
25 sentencing memo. He met with the Manhattan D.A.'s office who

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1 also had questions about bitcoin, and that's before he got
2 arrested here. This is after the conduct, the offense conduct,
3 and before he got arrested here, at the same time that he's
4 never doing anything like what he did with Mr. Faiella.

5 Now, the prosecutor's going to point out that Faiella
6 and Shrem parted ways for reasons unrelated to Mr. Shrem or
7 Mr. Faiella. There were issues, I guess, with another company
8 that caused that to happen. I think what is significant,
9 though, is that if it were really about money for Mr. Shrem, if
10 Mr. Shrem was looking to make money from Silk Road, there's an
11 exchange that's in the presentence report and referred to in
12 our sentencing memo as well where the cofounder of BitInstant
13 at one point says to Mr. Shrem why don't we just dispose of
14 Mr. Faiella and we could essentially advertise on the Silk
15 Road, too, and Mr. Shrem doesn't take the cofounder at that
16 offer. They never advertise on the Silk Road. They never move
17 toward the Silk Road. They don't do anything with regard to
18 the Silk Road other than their contact with BTCKing, with
19 Mr. Faiella. And so when I say that his conduct is
20 aberrational, I recognize that it took place over the course
21 of, I think it's about ten or 11 months, and that's certainly
22 true, but I don't know that that means it's not aberrational in
23 the 3553 sense in terms of the quality of the offense conduct
24 itself. It's not something that Mr. Shrem was looking to
25 promote. The not something that Mr. Shrem was looking to find

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1 elsewhere. When Mr. Faiella went his own way, Mr. Shrem
2 dropped it, never again tried to make inroads on the Silk Road,
3 and I think that's significant. And I think it's significant
4 that for, I think it's a period of 15 months after Mr. Shrem
5 stops dealing with Mr. Faiella, there are no other AML
6 violations leading up to his arrest in this case.

7 I want to talk just for a second about general
8 deterrence, because the government makes a big, fairly big
9 issue of general deterrence, and there's three things that I
10 want to say about general deterrence. I guess I'll start with
11 the boldest one that I want to say first. General deterrence
12 is recognized by 3553; it's something that's in there.
13 However, I think in order to have the concept of general
14 deterrence administered ethically, and I'll say in a minute
15 what I mean by ethically, I think it has to be diluted by other
16 aspects of 3553. If Immanuel Kant was standing here, and I
17 think Immanuel Kant is standing spiritually in every federal
18 courtroom during sentence, he would say we can't do this. We
19 can't use people as means to send messages to other people. We
20 can't use Charlie Shrem as a means to send a message to some
21 unknown person somewhere in the world so that they don't do
22 something wrong with bitcoin or money transmission. It's not
23 right. It violates the categorical imperative. It's something
24 that, we shouldn't treat people as means for any particular
25 end.

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1 So to the extent that we can even consider general
2 deterrence, and it's an age-old proposition, and I'm not going
3 to sit here and say anything other than that, I think it has to
4 be tempered by other aspects of 3553.

5 In preparation for today, I have had reason to look at
6 a number of different studies. There is a very thorough study
7 by Cambridge University that they did for the Home Office in
8 England, and the conclusion of the study is that it's not so
9 much the length of the sentence as much as the certainty of
10 being caught that is really the deterrent quality.

11 THE COURT: I think this is more interesting, to be
12 frank, because Immanuel Kant, huge figure though he is in the
13 history of the world, was not, so far as I can recall, a member
14 of Congress, and Congress has decreed that general deterrence
15 will be taken account of, and that was hardly unique to
16 Congress. It had been part of the Anglo-American legal
17 philosophy for quite sometime. What is much more relevant is
18 what do we need in terms of punishment to bring about general
19 deterrence. The difficulty, of course, is that designing
20 studies that can really determine this is not easy. I'm
21 interested in the study that you're in the process of
22 describing. I'll be interested if the government has any
23 contrary study they want to bring to my attention. I have
24 read, as I'm sure most of the judges in this court have read,
25 studies that are all over the lot, and that is because there

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1 are so many parameters involved and it's so difficult to design
2 a statistically meaningful study in this area that to some
3 extent one has to rely on intuition and guesswork and
4 experience because the studies do not give us a definitive
5 answer.

6 On the other hand, I think it is fair to say that
7 there are at least a great many studies that suggest that there
8 is not a huge difference between the general deterrent effect
9 of long prison terms as compared to shorter prison terms, even
10 those studies being criticized by others who take a different
11 point of view, and the study you're about to be telling me
12 about, which I'm not personally familiar with, but I've seen
13 other similar studies which are really a subset of that view
14 and say that it's the likelihood of being caught. But why is
15 the likelihood of being caught a deterrent at all? It's
16 because of fear of prison. If you knew for a fact that if you
17 were caught you would not do any prison time, that it was set
18 in stone that there would be no prison time whatsoever, the
19 fact that you might be caught would not have, one think, much
20 of a deterrent effect. It would become just another cost of
21 doing business, so to speak. So I think the better argument is
22 that short prison time has as much of a general deterrent
23 effect as long prison time, or something along those lines.

24 MR. AGNIFILO: I think the other thing that we have in
25 this case that is a mighty measure of punishment is an

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1 agreed-upon forfeiture order of close to a million dollars.

2 THE COURT: Yes. Thank you for reminding me of that.
3 I'm going to sign that right now, so we get that out of the
4 way, and give it to my courtroom deputy to docket.

5 Go ahead.

6 MR. AGNIFILO: And I think the reason that that is a
7 powerful general deterrent, especially in the bitcoin space,
8 especially with companies like BitInstant, other bitcoin
9 processors, is because of the way the law works. In other
10 words, it doesn't matter that Charlie Shrem made less than
11 \$15,000. The truth is that in terms of the funds that are
12 deemed illicit under the law, that number is close to a million
13 dollars, so in terms of forfeiture, and until one becomes
14 comfortable with this concept or I should say familiar with
15 this concept, it's almost counterintuitive, how can he forfeit
16 money that he undoubtedly didn't make.

17 THE COURT: Also, if you will, another
18 counterintuitive aspect of it is that it drives the sentencing
19 guideline calculation in this and a great many cases, which has
20 been greatly criticized by many, many observers who would
21 question whether sentencing is about the amount of money
22 theoretically involved, often not received by the individual
23 defendant, as opposed to things like what kind of human being
24 is this.

25 MR. AGNIFILO: Agreed, and that's right. But I think

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1 the way that it functions here as a deterrent, the deterrent
2 value, is when people know and people know and will know and
3 will know more and more, that this particular crime doesn't
4 pay, literally doesn't pay, and that they will be on the hook
5 in a very real sense to the United States Government for
6 whatever amount of money passes through their business that's
7 illicit in nature and that there will be a forfeiture judgment
8 that is collectible for, I don't know if it's 20 years or
9 whatever the lengthy period of time, that's a mighty factor.
10 That's not an incidental factor.

11 THE COURT: It's not an incidental and I query how
12 much deterrent effect that it has. You're arguing that it has
13 substantial deterrent effect. The sad truth is that the
14 government often is not able to collect what on paper it is
15 entitled to forfeit, and I think if the assumption of all of
16 this is that word gets out, so in your argument word gets out
17 that you could face a forfeiture considerably greater than the
18 amount of money you realized, word may also get out that, in
19 fact, the government frequently is unable to collect that
20 money.

21 MR. AGNIFILO: I think though, with this group of
22 people, I mean, because what happens, I think, in certain
23 realms of certain types of offenses, the defendant doesn't make
24 the money on paper the way I think, if Mr. Shrem is permitted
25 to do so, he's going to be a businessman of some sort --

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1 THE COURT: Right.

2 MR. AGNIFILO: -- maybe in the bitcoin realm, maybe in
3 some other realm, I anticipate he's going to have verifiable
4 income. I don't think he's going to be off the financial chart
5 like in the case of some defendants who have large forfeiture
6 orders because they're not going to have traditional jobs where
7 they're showing identifiable paper income, whether because they
8 go back to some sort of illegal activity if they're in the
9 illegal drug business of certain natures, we'll never know what
10 money they're making. I understand your Honor's point
11 completely, but I think for people like Mr. Shrem who are
12 looking to make their way as a normal, typical, legitimate
13 businessman, I think the government could stand in better
14 stead.

15 THE COURT: All right.

16 MR. AGNIFILO: In addition, I think the assumption of
17 a federal felony, especially a felony of this nature, has dire
18 consequences. And in essence, I think what's happening and why
19 I keep coming back to the term "quality" of this is because in
20 one fell swoop, Mr. Shrem goes from someone who is on a certain
21 road in life and is able to do certain legitimate business
22 things and, all of a sudden, he has a felony and a conviction.
23 It makes it harder to have bank accounts. It makes it harder
24 to do a lot of things. It makes it harder to go to certain
25 countries. It makes it harder to rise to a certain level in

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1 business. It's essentially signing on to these grave
2 limitations, and, yes, there is something tangible and scary
3 and forboding about prison, which is why every lawyer who has
4 ever stood at this podium is looking for something different
5 undoubtedly, but ultimately, I think that the general
6 deterrence has to be viewed alongside where Mr. Shrem is now,
7 where he was when he committed this crime. And as your Honor
8 famously said, and this is probably one of the few sentencing
9 memos I didn't put this in because it's your Honor's quote, and
10 I didn't write it down, but I think I remember it about right:
11 If ever there was a time to look at the general good works of
12 someone and place it alongside the misconduct, it's at
13 sentencing.

14 One of the hard things for Charlie Shrem is he's a
15 young man. I don't think we're going to be here 20 years from
16 now. If we're here 20 years from now, he'd have 25 years as an
17 adult to have amassed good works so that I could come here and
18 say, your Honor, look, he not only helped the boy who lost his
19 leg in a terrorist attack, which he did do as a high school
20 student, he did 75 other things because of all the time he had
21 as an adult moving through the world.

22 I guess what I'm about to do is I'm about to ask your
23 Honor almost to turn your quote upside down and to trust that
24 he's going to do these things, to sentence him for what I think
25 he can do, to sentence him for where I think he is going.

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1 I think what the letters all show, the letters show
2 and what we all know about Charlie Shrem, is there is a fair
3 amount of conflict in his life, where he comes from, where he's
4 going; the role of bitcoin, even in that journey. But this
5 case is so much about the journey, the movement, the moving
6 from childhood to adulthood of this young man, and some of it's
7 played out right here with your Honor, not only in connection
8 with the case, but just in connection with other things about
9 the family life that your Honor knows about. And the case is
10 alongside all this.

11 I guess what I'm really asking at the end of the day,
12 I'm asking you to trust him. I mean, I guess I'm asking you to
13 trust him that he's on a good path. He stepped off. He
14 stepped off and he has to be punished for stepping off, but
15 he's on a good path generally. He's a good man. He has a good
16 heart. Everybody loves him and they love him for a good
17 reason. He's nice to everyone. He's generous with everyone.
18 There is something bright about him. I've known him now for 11
19 months. There is a brightness about him, a positive quality
20 from him. He's happy, he goes through tremendous turmoil and
21 he's scared to death of this case, and still there's this
22 wonderful life-affirming quality about him and he's going to do
23 great things.

24 What I keep telling him, I say it's good this happened
25 to you, it's good. I said you're going to be a better person.

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1 This had to happen, it had to happen. And there are certain
2 aspects about this case that really is God smiling on you and
3 this had to happen because you will come out of this better,
4 you'll come out of this being wiser beyond your years.

5 The crime he committed is so much a product of
6 youthful bad, bad, bad judgment, and not appreciating the
7 important role he had, not realizing that he had to grow up
8 faster than he did because it was no longer about just sitting
9 at a computer and writing computer code and dreaming of things
10 that could make the world better. He had real
11 responsibilities. He had tangible responsibilities and he had
12 to live up to them, and he didn't appreciate it enough. And
13 when he had the chance to stop Faiella, he should have.
14 There's no question, and he didn't because it just was the
15 mistake of a lifetime. But that's not him and that's why I
16 think the aberrational part is the key. He's not looking to
17 break the law. He's looking to do this the right way. He's
18 sort of hitched his spiritual wagon to bitcoin.

19 I don't know much about bitcoin. You'd be shocked to
20 know that I still know very little about bitcoin, and I don't
21 know if it's a good thing or a bad thing, if it was going to go
22 somewhere or not go somewhere, but I know one thing, because
23 this is my world, if this gets too close to criminals, it's not
24 going anywhere, it's just going to die.

25 In addition to Charlie Shrem, and I think this goes to

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1 general deterrence too, and I know that at least for the
2 purposes of today's proceeding, we're in somewhat of an
3 adversarial posture, but not generally, I think the United
4 States Attorney's office for the Southern District has done a
5 great service to bitcoin. I think if bitcoin succeeds it's
6 because of Mr. Turner who has taken the legal out of these
7 cases because of his office, because the only way that bitcoin
8 could live up to whatever its true potential is, whatever that
9 might be, is to get the criminals out of it, to get the
10 criminals out of it and to vigorously, vigorously investigate
11 and prosecute violations for the antimoney laundering statute.
12 I think this case, this very case, is very much part of what is
13 going to make bitcoin succeed, because if there are too many
14 criminals involved in it, it's not going to succeed. I don't
15 know what else about it could make it succeed or not, but I
16 know that that will make it fail, and Charlie Shrem knows that,
17 too.

18 I know I started by struggling a great deal with
19 trying to come up with a theme that I thought was the theme in
20 this case, and he's only a 25-year-old person, so I don't know
21 that he gets to be a Greek tragic hero, but he hurt himself
22 tremendously, tremendously. Because he had it made. He found
23 a way. He has mixed feelings about his small Brooklyn
24 neighborhood, but he was out, and he was attached to this
25 wonderful idea and all he had to do was guard it with his life,

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1 and he didn't. The punishment for him, I think, comes in many
2 forms. And I don't know that we need a lot more. I don't know
3 that we need a jail sentence to send a message to Charlie Shrem
4 that what he did is bad and wrong and illegal, and I don't know
5 that we need a jail sentence for the world at large to tell
6 them that either. I think the vigorous prosecution by the
7 Southern District of New York of Mr. Shrem and others, and
8 there are many others, and the baton has been picked up by
9 other U.S. Attorney's offices in other districts, they're doing
10 bitcoin cases as well, and something your Honor said, I think,
11 comes back to the general deterrence point, which is people
12 know, if they step off the path with bitcoin, the government's
13 watching. This is the big leagues now, this isn't just a
14 brilliant idea of a bunch of, and I don't mean the term in a
15 derogatory sense, computer geeks. This is American business,
16 and to be American business means something, or at least it
17 should. And what it means is that you have to follow the
18 rules, you're a grown-up. It's time to get off the computer
19 screen, alone, and be a grown-up, and I think that message is
20 loud and clear, and I salute the Department of Justice for
21 making that message loud and clear. But I think it's loud and
22 clear. I think regardless of whatever sentence your Honor
23 gives to Mr. Shrem, I think that message is loud and clear.

24 In closing, and I'm obviously here to answer whatever
25 questions your Honor might have, I've appeared before your

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1 Honor many times, I know you've read all the materials and the
2 letters and I don't need to go through it, there are many
3 people who have faith in this young man, and I believe he has
4 tremendous potential. I believe that if he's allowed to do so,
5 he will do good things with the world. I think he wants to do
6 good things with the world.

7 He wrote a letter to your Honor and there's one
8 sentence that I read a few times, where he says he was a
9 visionary, and I thought, huh, he's telling Judge Rakoff he's a
10 visionary, I think you have to have guts to do great things in
11 the world, and I think he can do that. I think he's learned.
12 I think the message in all of this is loud and clear with him,
13 and I'm asking your Honor to, I guess, take a chance on him a
14 little bit. He's going to do wonderful things and he's not
15 going to let any of us down.

16 Thank you.

17 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. Let me
18 hear from the government.

19 MR. TURNER: Thank you, your Honor. And I will stay
20 far away from the guidelines, I will avoid any numbers and try
21 to stick to the adjectives. I think the adjective you used for
22 this crime is a serious crime, and it deserves serious
23 punishment.

24 The defendant was essentially facilitating drug
25 trafficking. He was moving drug buy money. I know it doesn't

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1 look like the usual drug-trafficking case. It's on the other
2 side of the transaction, the purchase side, and that's because
3 of the way Silk Road worked; you had to do some special stuff
4 with your money to actually be able to transact business on the
5 site. So he's moving money, drug money, not the traditional
6 way. It's online rather than on the street. These are digital
7 drug deals, but he's moving drug money nonetheless, and I think
8 that's what's important.

9 We pointed to the amount of money at issue in the case
10 in our sentencing submission not to draw attention to the
11 guidelines and the resulting equation, to draw attention to the
12 amount of drug trafficking that was facilitated, because that
13 is the social harm here, your Honor. That's what Congress's
14 concern was with this statute. These are not just bits and
15 bytes that the defendant's moving around on the computer.
16 There is real social harm from the crime. There are real users
17 often with real addictions that are now able to get addictive
18 substances from dealers all over the world through this site,
19 and there are drug dealers all over the world who are now able
20 to do business this way, and the defendant is indirectly at
21 least helping them grow their business. So in that sense, the
22 defendant's crime was a serious one, no less so than if it had
23 taken place in real space as opposed to cyber space.

24 Then we get to the point that he was just so young.

25 THE COURT: On the point you just made, while I do not

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1 disagree at all that it was a serious crime and I do not
2 disagree that he was facilitating drug trafficking, the point
3 that defense counsel is making, which you might want to respond
4 to, was to suggest that nonetheless there is a difference
5 between, if you will, helping drug addicts to get their fix and
6 helping drug dealers to promote their product. The drug
7 addicts are victims. They may have contributed to their own
8 victimization, but they are victims nonetheless and if they are
9 serious addicts, not all of them are, but if they're serious
10 addicts, they will do whatever is necessary to get their drugs.
11 And one can't help but feel in many of those cases that they
12 should be the object of at least some sympathy.

13 The drug dealers, other than those few who are driven
14 to do so by their own addiction, but I'm talking about the much
15 more common situation that we see in this court of people who
16 would never touch drugs in their life, they just know that they
17 can make millions of dollars by getting others hooked on drugs,
18 are among the most repulsive human beings that one encounters.
19 So the argument, maybe it's too fugue, but the argument that I
20 think your adversary was suggesting was that in assisting the
21 drug purchasers to get their drugs, while it unquestionably
22 contributed overall to the drug-trafficking situation, is
23 perhaps not as morally repellant as assisting the dealers. So
24 what about that?

25 MR. TURNER: Your Honor, I think the object of these

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1 laws, the money-laundering laws, is to undermine the whole
2 system, the whole cycle of drug trafficking and drug use.

3 THE COURT: No, that's a different argument. That
4 goes not to the moral quality of the misconduct. Congress has
5 said, and has said for a long time, that we're not going to be
6 able to stop drug trafficking unless we get to the economics of
7 it, and that's why you have the forfeiture provisions and
8 that's why you have all these other similar economic laws
9 directed at drug-trafficking proceeds. We could have an
10 interesting debate, as academics do all the time, about whether
11 that's really worked or not. That is certainly not for this
12 Court to second-guess. Congress has decided that this is the
13 path they want to take, and I'm obliged to help them fulfill
14 their mandate, but the argument, at least as I heard it, and
15 I'm not sure what I feel about it, but that's why I wanted your
16 input, was more directed at the moral quality of someone who
17 enters into the facilitation of the nature that Mr. Shrem did
18 and whether it is of a different, albeit still illegal, moral
19 quality than someone who is knowingly assisting the drug
20 dealers in their promotional economic activities.

21 MR. TURNER: Let me put it this way, your Honor,
22 because I absolutely agree with what your Honor said, that the
23 ultimate harm Congress is trying to prevent here is the harm to
24 the users who are in many ways victims. But the way that the
25 statutes are trying to do that is by going after the money,

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1 like your Honor said. Here, you have the money that's going to
2 the drug dealers. You're trying to stop the money from getting
3 to the drug dealers in the first place. In the typical
4 context, you're trying to stop the drug dealers from hiding the
5 money after they've already gotten it. Which is more morally
6 important or which is more morally problematic if you aid that
7 activity? It seems to me they're pretty much the same.
8 They're all aiding the distribution, the trafficking of drugs
9 and, at the end of the day, increasing the social harm that
10 results from addiction and drug use in general.

11 I don't think there's much of a moral distinction
12 there. I think the distinction generally has to do with the
13 history of these laws because typically the money is aggregated
14 at the drug dealer level and that's where you go after it.
15 Silk Road is a little special because, like I said before, you
16 have to do something special with the money; you have to
17 convert it into a special form before you even transact
18 business with a drug dealer. And here you had somebody who was
19 aggregating that money, BTCKing, before it got to Silk Road.
20 He was a reseller of these bitcoins, and that's why we have the
21 case we have.

22 THE COURT: All right. You were about to address the
23 larger argument, which is essentially that this was an
24 impulsive kid and, from the Supreme Court on down, we don't
25 treat kids the same way we treat fully formed adults.

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1 MR. TURNER: Right, and obviously this was not a kid.
2 This was a man, a young man, for sure, and his youth is
3 certainly a legitimate factor for the Court to take into
4 account, and it's first offense and that is a legitimate factor
5 for the Court to take into account. But the Court sees a lot
6 of young men who commit crimes and they exercise bad judgment,
7 for sure. That's a very common thing we see. Nonetheless,
8 here, I think there are some factors on the other side. This
9 was the CEO of a company. This was someone who appointed
10 himself the compliance officer of that company. And this was
11 the vice chairman of the Bitcoin Foundation, a foundation that
12 was established to try to repair in some ways the reputation of
13 bitcoin, to show that it had legitimate use, to show that it
14 could be a legitimate currency in the financial system.

15 He was clearly aware of the concerns the government
16 had about the money-laundering dangers that digital currency
17 such as bitcoin posed. That's partly why, I'm sure, he
18 registered the business with FinCEN to start with. And by the
19 way, just a quick digression, on the point about whether the
20 defendant passed up the opportunity to advertise his business
21 on Silk Road, obviously he's not going to advertise his own
22 business on Silk Road. That would draw the attention of law
23 enforcement directly to him rather than a reseller that was
24 working with him. But this was someone who knew better.
25 Regardless of his age, he knew better. And he nonetheless

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1 carried out this conduct over the course of a year. He
2 preached know your customer to the outside world, but then when
3 it came to regulatory compliance, he looked the other way.
4 This is someone who had conversations with BTCKing where
5 BTCKing is saying things like Charlie, I would rather you not
6 know anything about anything when it comes to me. He says
7 fine, I got your back, bro, that sort of thing. And this
8 happens repeatedly, again and again. And he's warned. He's
9 warned by his business partner. He's warned by his cash
10 processor, and he keeps doing it. Obviously he didn't make
11 mountains of money from this activity. He was struggling; it
12 was a business that was trying to get off its feet, but
13 obviously profit motive was the motive there.

14 I recognize the youth, but I think there are factors
15 that cut the other way here so that this is not a momentary
16 lapse of judgment by a young person. This is someone who was
17 immersed in this business world, who was holding himself out to
18 this business world as an example of what a bitcoin executive
19 should be all about and then he's subverting all the things
20 he's talking about in public when he's engaging in these
21 private transactions within the company.

22 Finally, deterrence, and I'm not going delve into a
23 debate about Immanuel Kant, I'm more of a J.S. Mill man myself,
24 but I think clearly deterrence is a factor here. This is a
25 closely watched case. The digital currency industry is very

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1 interested in this case, and defense counsel pointed to the
2 certainty of being caught.

3 THE COURT: The real question is this. Let us assume
4 that a court believes that some prison time is appropriate, but
5 then after, in my hypothetical, weighing all the factors other
6 than general deterrence, it finds that the appropriate sentence
7 is X, then the question is should there be an increase above X
8 for general deterrence purposes. You might not like your
9 adversary's reference to Immanuel Kant, but the point he was
10 making is in a way that's using human beings as a tool to
11 accomplish some social policy, and that is, perhaps, when
12 looked at in that light, somewhat inconsistent with other
13 humanistic notions of justice that pervade our traditions.

14 But I'm putting all that aside. As a practical
15 matter, what evidence is there that Y amount should be added to
16 X for general deterrence. The Sentencing Commission has never
17 provided any evidence of that. Zero. They choose their
18 numbers for all sorts of, as I've most respectfully suggested,
19 irrational reasons, but that's not part of what they have
20 undertaken, which is really a serious scientific study of how
21 much prison translates into how much general deterrence in any
22 given situation, and in fairness to them it's probably
23 unmeasurable. Social science is a wonderful thing, but there
24 are limits to what it can do. Then you have to sort of resort,
25 as most judges do for most purposes, to experience and common

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1 sense. But certainly, like any judge, it would be helpful to
2 me to know what additional amount of prison time should be
3 added for general deterrence purposes, if any, to the sentence
4 that this Court would otherwise impose based on the seriousness
5 of the crime and the immorality of its commission.

6 MR. TURNER: I said I was going to stay away from
7 numbers, your Honor, and I think I'm going to stick with that.
8 What I would say is that if a substantial term of imprisonment
9 is not imposed, I think that would undermine the objective of a
10 deterrent effect here. I think the dividing line between what
11 the defendant is asking for, which is just probation, and a
12 substantial prison sentence, that's a big one in terms of the
13 deterrent effect that those two different options would have.

14 THE COURT: Yes. To take it to extremes, it's
15 undoubtedly the case that there would be some added deterrent
16 effect, though even then one doesn't know how much, but some
17 added deterrent effect if one were to impose a death penalty.
18 Congress hasn't remotely suggested that that's appropriate here
19 and neither have you, but I just give that as an example of how
20 difficult it is to say and how much additional deterrence is
21 achieved, say, by ten years over five years or 20 years over
22 ten years.

23 The American public is a highly moralistic group, and
24 I think it's fair to say and I, like all Americans, can share
25 this, that the people of this country take their morality

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1 seriously in an internalized way that is perhaps not true of
2 every culture, but one of the, if you will, down sides of that
3 is almost taking a certain pleasure in high sentences because
4 it reaffirms the moral auditor. What is going through the
5 minds of people when they read in the paper Joe Schmoe
6 committed a serious crime, but he was sentenced to ten years,
7 20 years, 30 years, depends on the crime, that really says to
8 me that what I've always believed is right has been vindicated,
9 this is not a universe of chance and good and bad fortune. It
10 is a universe or at least a nation of laws in which what is
11 right and true and just will be vindicated and what is bad and
12 wrong and evil will be punished, but that so easily can slip
13 into failing to take account of the human being who is bearing
14 the full brunt of that construction, that great moral
15 development that is all being thrown at him or her. And so you
16 have the situation where we now have 2.2 million people in
17 prison in this country, vastly in excess of any other country
18 in the world, and vastly in excess of where the United States
19 stood in, say, 1950 when there were 700,000 people in prison.
20 So I share, like all Americans, the desire to see justice
21 vindicated, but I worry that it has to be tempered with
22 consideration that we are all human beings and all of us share
23 characteristics with every defendant who comes before this
24 Court.

25 With all those bromides out of the way, let me hear

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1 further from you.

2 MR. TURNER: Your Honor, obviously there are many
3 factors that go into sentencing and for your Honor to balance.
4 It's not an enviable task, but nonetheless no one is talking
5 about here imposing some sort of sentence that would not be
6 just for the defendant just in order to send some message.
7 I've already discussed, I think, that this crime was a serious
8 one in and of itself. I've already discussed how the defendant
9 knew what he was doing, he knew what he was doing was wrong. I
10 think, though, clearly, as your Honor pointed out, an
11 additional factor that Congress thinks is important and the
12 courts typically think is important is the interest of
13 deterrence, and I think the interests of deterrence are
14 especially implicated here for a couple of reasons.

15 First, this is not a crime that is easily detectable.
16 As much as defense counsel talked about now the bitcoin
17 community knows the government is watching, it is not easy to
18 watch for this sort of activity. Compliance typically happens
19 behind the scenes. The government doesn't have the resources
20 to do a lot of audits of these companies and a lot of it's
21 going to be missed. We backed into this case the way, the
22 investigation was done. We happened to find that not only
23 BTCKing was committing crime, but the people he was dealing
24 with at BitInstant were, so it's not an easy crime to detect.
25 So when crimes like this are detected, it is important that the

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1 message goes out that they come with consequences.

2 Beyond that, you have the special context of the
3 digital currency business. This is a growing area. It's an
4 area that the federal government has serious money-laundering
5 concerns about. Obviously, bitcoin has legitimate uses,
6 nobody's disputing that, but it also has serious
7 money-laundering risks. These businesses, digital currency
8 exchange businesses, are one of the few areas where the
9 government can get a hold on in order to impose some sort of
10 money-laundering controls, and have a lookout through which to
11 spot suspicious activity. And unless those businesses get the
12 message that these laws are not a joke, they're not a
13 suggestion, but they're laws that you must comply with or else
14 they come with consequences, then I think this Court will miss
15 a valuable opportunity to help promote the legitimacy of that
16 industry.

17 I think a sentence like probation, that will be viewed
18 as a slap on the wrist. I think something like forfeiture,
19 that will be viewed as a slap on the wrist. I think there
20 needs to be a substantial prison sentence here. What that
21 sentence should be, I defer to your Honor. But I think it
22 needs to be a substantial prison sentence as opposed to the
23 collateral consequences.

24 THE COURT: I'm interested, and I agree with you that
25 forfeiture in some ways would be viewed as a slap on the wrist,

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1 which makes you wonder why the federal government insists on
2 just bringing certain kinds of cases against companies as
3 opposed to individuals, but that's a different debate.

4 Anything else you wanted to say?

5 MR. TURNER: I think that's it, your Honor, unless you
6 have further questions.

7 THE COURT: All right.

8 MR. TURNER: Thank you.

9 THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. Shrem if he wishes
10 to.

11 THE DEFENDANT: I screwed up really bad, your Honor.
12 My attorney and Mr. Turner were correct in saying that I was
13 given a responsibility and I failed myself and my community, my
14 family and the bitcoin community as a whole. You know, you see
15 the movie Spiderman when you are younger and one of the only
16 quotes that you kind of remember from that is with great power
17 comes great responsibility, and I always would watch that and
18 said what does that mean, when you have great power, where does
19 that come from. And I guess the answer is that when you're
20 in --

21 THE COURT: I think it comes from Marvel Comics, if I
22 remember correctly.

23 THE DEFENDANT: When you're in a powerful position,
24 when you're in a position of power, it's a lot harder to stay
25 responsible to yourself and stay morally responsible. It's a

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1 lot easier when there's nothing riding on you. And I failed
2 that. I was very young. I was 22, and Mr. Turner pointed out
3 that I was the CEO and I was the compliance officer. I was
4 actually the only employee of the company at the time; it was
5 just me and my partner running this out of our basement. And
6 the actions stopped before I founded the Bitcoin Foundation and
7 before I worked with Homeland Security and the D.A.'s office.
8 I knew what I was doing was wrong and given the opportunity it
9 stopped, and it was over two or three years ago, to a point
10 where the company grew, 25 people, and we had a great company
11 and doing great things. And eventually FinCEN came out with
12 regulations and we looked at ourselves and we said the area's
13 so gray, we should stop, and we actually shut down the company
14 almost a year before I was arrested.

15 And so I screwed up really bad and I realized that a
16 long time ago, and I tried really hard and suffered greatly to
17 wrong those rights and to work with the government, teaching
18 them how to actually take down these bad guys, working with
19 them out of my own will, wanting to help, after I had already
20 stopped doing the negative things because I knew what kind of
21 negative things were actually going on. And I wanted to help
22 anyone. They would come to my office, I'd go to their office,
23 in addition to various subpoenas that we got, out of my own
24 will, and I felt really bad for what I did. And I went and I
25 started the Bitcoin Foundation and we grew that, and the

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1 foundation is working with companies to be much better
2 compliant, and I tried really hard and we instituted tons of
3 policies to make sure that no other customers can do this, and
4 I have no excuses for what I did.

5 I broke the law and I broke it badly, and I'm really
6 sorry for doing that, and I'm sorry for failing you and failing
7 this country, but I cherish so much and I want to change the
8 world and I'm trying to. From the letters that you've read, I
9 help people get jobs, all my former employees, I would go out
10 and find them jobs and I would do charitable things since I was
11 a kid. I want to be that person that is remembered for even
12 doing one little thing to change the world, and the way I grew
13 up, in my head, the way my brain operates is that I think ten
14 steps ahead and I say I want to be there. And along the way I
15 make mistakes and I don't think about how my actions affect
16 other people. While I'm going through, I'm just kind of a
17 snowplow, plowing through.

18 When I was arrested, I was a very immature kid. I
19 was. And I've suffered greatly from this. I've lost the
20 respect of many people in the community, my community and the
21 bitcoin community. I've been under house arrest for a year and
22 suffered various psychological effects. I've, I have very
23 severed relationships with family and friends all because of
24 this. It's all my fault. I screwed up, and the bitcoin
25 community, trust me, they are scared. They saw what happened

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1 to a guy like me that was on top of the world and got arrested
2 at the airport. No one is doing this anymore. There is no
3 money laundering going on in the bitcoin space. They're
4 terrified. There are Senate hearings. All of the bitcoin
5 community is working so closely. I helped the New York State
6 department of financial services to create what's now known as
7 the bit license that they're coming out with to allow bitcoin
8 companies to be regulated. I sat in the office of Cory Jacobs
9 and Dana Syracuse and with a whiteboard explained to them how
10 bitcoin works. Years ago, when maybe ten people in the world
11 knew what bitcoin was.

12 Because my lawyer, my attorney is right, bitcoin needs
13 to stay away from criminals, bitcoin needs to stay away from
14 people and actions that I did. Bitcoin needs to stay away from
15 that and I need to be out there making sure that it doesn't go
16 back to that because bitcoin is my baby. Bitcoin is what I
17 love and all I have. It's my whole life. It's what I'm on
18 this earth to do, is to help the world see a financial system
19 that does not discriminate and provide for corruption, and I
20 think that bitcoin will do to money what e-mail did to the
21 postal service. It allowed everyone to be equal. People in
22 Africa, the Middle East, Asia, will have the same opportunities
23 now with bitcoin, and because of this now, because you can move
24 money instantly and information on a peer-to-peer system. And
25 I think that's really important. And if your Honor grants me

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1 that, I'd love to be back out there helping the world and
2 making sure people don't do stupid things like I did. I'm
3 sorry again.

4 THE COURT: Thank you very much. It is almost a
5 platitude for any judge to say that the most difficult thing
6 that he or she does is impose sentence, but that is certainly
7 true in this as in so many other cases. This Court has never
8 taken refuge in the easy way out of simply applying the
9 guidelines, because I am convinced, and this case is a classic
10 example of how totally arbitrary and irrational the guidelines
11 system is. The guidelines system takes no meaningful account
12 of the human being. The guidelines system really takes no
13 account of anything except the need to apply numbers chosen out
14 of whim to an arithmetic grid and make that the substitute for
15 justice. I mention that only because it means that if you look
16 beyond the guidelines, as I hope every judge will do, you are
17 then left with the classic but no less forbidding job of trying
18 to figure out on the merits what is the right sentence for
19 someone, a fellow human being, who has nevertheless committed a
20 serious, antisocial crime.

21 We are fortunate, other judges and me, that we have
22 some general guidance in Section 3553 of Title 18 of the
23 criminal code, a statute that, unlike the guidelines, has the
24 good sense to express Congress's general policies that all
25 judges must, therefore, faithfully carry out, but not to try to

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1 calibrate how those policies can be worked out in the
2 multifaceted circumstances of any given case. What that
3 section says, among other things, is that the sentence must be
4 sufficient to fulfill the various functions that Congress has
5 assigned to sentencing, including general deterrence, specific
6 deterrence, reflecting the seriousness of the crime and the
7 social harm it imposes, but also that it should be no more than
8 necessary to carry out those functions.

9 So how does one determine what is necessary? The
10 guide here, as it has been for judges in the common law system
11 for literally centuries, has to be experience. It can't be
12 abstractions. It cannot place ideology or sociology above just
13 the minutiae of the facts, the nitty-gritty of what has
14 occurred and what experience suggests is the prognosis for the
15 future. On the one hand, this means that the guideline range
16 and the suggested sentence by probation of 57 months, which was
17 simply the bottom of the guidelines, would be absurd. But, on
18 the other hand, probation would not even begin to fulfill the
19 functions mandated upon this Court by Section 3553.

20 It's hard not to have sympathy in many ways for
21 Mr. Shrem, a highly intelligent person. He has, as even his
22 few words a few minutes ago indicated, the arrogance of youth
23 that has both positive and negative qualities. It inspires
24 idealism; it disregards the need to be cognizant of society's
25 strictures. I'm not sure that it's a good philosophy for

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1 anyone of the age of 25 or so to undertake to save the world,
2 something quite a bit more modest might be more appropriate.
3 But the point I'm trying to make is that there's no doubt in my
4 mind that Mr. Shrem was a very immature person at the time he
5 committed this crime. Counsel used the word "puerile," which
6 at least shows that he has good training in Latin, but I think
7 the more common word is immature, immature and impulsive, but
8 not to the point that can be excused.

9 This was not some kid making a one-time mistake, some
10 act truly aberrational, taken in a moment of impulsivity or
11 just plain stupid. There's no question that Mr. Shrem, over a
12 period of many months, was knowingly, willfully and to some
13 extent excitedly, even passionately, involved in activity that
14 he knew that, in part, was a serious violation of the law and
15 that was promoting the evil business of trafficking in drugs.
16 And it's hard to escape on the evidence in this case a feeling
17 that that was part of the immense excitement he felt from being
18 one of the originators of bitcoin. It went with the territory,
19 at least in an emotional sense. And this was true even though
20 there are so many things about Mr. Shrem that are laudable,
21 that are reflected in the very fine letters that the Court has
22 received, and there are deeper aspects which I don't feel
23 competent to get into or make part of my sentencing
24 consideration, but his very equivocal relationship with his
25 family and background that made him both want to be part of it

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1 and to get out of it, not an unheard-of situation for a young
2 person, but one that in this case was carried to extremes. He
3 had a confidence expressed even here today in his ability to
4 think ten steps ahead, and certainly as someone who, like most
5 folks, can barely think one step ahead, I admire his brain
6 power, but it also betokened a lack of respect for those less
7 confident, less brilliant, but perhaps more law-abiding than he
8 was.

9 I don't want to dwell further though on Mr. Shrem
10 other than to say that no sentence imposed by this Court should
11 be of such length that it really destroys the man or fails to
12 take account of his positive qualities.

13 Moving to some of the other factors under Section
14 3553, I think the government is quite right that, first, this
15 was a serious crime and that it, regardless of whether it was
16 addressed to the buyer or the seller or to only certain aspects
17 of the economic activity of drug distribution, nevertheless
18 clearly was contributing to drug trafficking overall, and the
19 very innovativeness made it a danger to the ever-continuing
20 battle to control drug trafficking; and, secondly, that the
21 very innovativeness of the situation has to be taken account of
22 from a deterrence standpoint. Every case has to be treated on
23 its own facts, and the fact that this is a case where the
24 Court's sentence will be communicated to others in the milieu
25 in which Mr. Shrem was operating cannot be ignored.

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1 Putting all those factors, as well as all the other
2 facts under Section 3553(a), which the Court has considered,
3 into the equation, the Court thinks that the appropriate
4 sentence is two years. Accordingly, the defendant will be
5 sentenced to two years in prison, 24 months. That is to be
6 followed by three years of supervised release on terms that
7 I'll get to in a minute.

8 No fine will be imposed because of the very
9 substantial forfeiture that has already been agreed to,
10 although there is a \$100 mandatory assessment that must be
11 paid.

12 Now, the terms of supervised release will include the
13 mandatory conditions that the defendant shall not commit any
14 other federal, state, or local crime; that the defendant shall
15 not illegally possess a controlled substance; that the
16 defendant shall not possess a firearm or destructive device;
17 that the defendant shall cooperate in the collection of DNA;
18 and that the defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15
19 days of his placement on supervised release, to be followed by
20 two drug tests thereafter, as directed by the probation
21 officer.

22 There will also be imposed the standard conditions one
23 through 13. They will appear on the face of the judgment and
24 will be gone over with the defendant by the probation officer
25 when he reports for the beginning of his period of supervised

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1 release.

2 Finally, there are the special conditions: First,
3 that the defendant is to report to the nearest probation office
4 within 72 hours of his release from custody; and, second, that
5 he will be supervised by the district of his residence.

6 Now, before I advise the defendant of his right of
7 appeal, and we also need to talk about whether he should be
8 remanded or we should release him pending surrender, and if so
9 on what date, let me find out if there is anything else
10 regarding the sentence that the Court has just imposed that
11 either party needs to raise.

12 MR. TURNER: Forgive me, your Honor, if you already
13 covered this. I know you asked at the beginning whether the
14 parties had any objection to the guidelines calculation in the
15 PSR, but I'm not sure I heard your Honor ask if either party
16 had any factual objection to anything in the PSR.

17 THE COURT: To the facts set forth in the presentence
18 report?

19 MR. TURNER: Yes.

20 THE COURT: I don't usually do that because in a case
21 like this where I've received very detailed submissions from
22 both parties setting forth the facts in much more detail than
23 the probation officer usually has, I'm aware if there were any
24 disagreements and then I ask about those specifically. I
25 didn't see any disagreements. There were huge disagreements on

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1 the significance of the facts, but I didn't see any
2 disagreement on the facts. Did you see any?

3 MR. TURNER: No, your Honor.

4 MR. AGNIFILO: Nor did I.

5 THE COURT: Very good. Let's talk then about
6 surrender. What's the government's position?

7 MR. TURNER: I'd be fine with 90 days, your Honor.

8 THE COURT: All right. Very good. I assume that's
9 agreeable to the defense.

10 MR. AGNIFILO: Yes. Yes, your Honor.

11 THE COURT: It December 19, so that would be
12 approximately the middle of March. There are Jewish holidays
13 around then. Does anyone know whether we need to take those
14 into account?

15 MR. AGNIFILO: Our only request would be that it be a
16 Monday.

17 THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we say Monday, March 16,
18 at 2 p.m.

19 MR. AGNIFILO: That's fine, your Honor.

20 THE COURT: At the designated institution.

21 MR. AGNIFILO: Would your Honor be comfortable
22 suggesting Otisville?

23 THE COURT: Sorry?

24 MR. AGNIFILO: Would your Honor be comfortable
25 recommending that the Bureau of Prisons consider Otisville?

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1 THE COURT: Yes, I'm perfectly happy to recommend
2 that. As I'm sure you've told your client, these days those
3 recommendations are oft not followed because of prison
4 overcrowding, but I'm certainly happy to recommend it.

5 Mr. Shrem, you have a right to appeal the sentence.
6 Do you understand that?

7 THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

8 THE COURT: If you can't afford counsel for any such
9 appeal, the Court will provide one for you free of charge. Do
10 you understand that?

11 THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

12 THE COURT: Very good.

13 MR. TURNER: Your Honor, the original indictment, the
14 charges should be dismissed.

15 THE COURT: Oh, yes. Thank you very much. That's
16 granted.

17 o0o